

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
EASTERN DIVISION

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Charles Sigler,)
v.)
Plaintiff,)
v.)
RBC Bank (USA), a foreign corporation,)
Cynthia Brown, Equifax Information Services,)
LLC, a foreign limited liability company, and)
Trans Union, LLC, a foreign limited liability)
company,)
Defendants.)

Civil Action No.: 3:09cv615-MEF
Plaintiff Demands Jury Trial

COMPLAINT

COMES NOW Plaintiff, by and through the undersigned counsel, and would show unto this Honorable Court as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This Complaint seeks actual, compensatory, statutory and / or punitive damages, including injunctive and declaratory relief, brought by an individual consumer (hereinafter referred to as "Plaintiff") against Defendants, jointly and severally, for violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.* (hereinafter referred to as "the FCRA") and state common law causes of action.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. Jurisdiction of this Court arises under the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681p, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and the doctrine of supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337. Declaratory

relief is available pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202. Defendants' violations of Plaintiff's rights, as alleged herein, occurred in Macon County, Alabama, and were committed within the Eastern Division of the Middle District of Alabama.

PARTIES

3. Plaintiff Charles L. Sigler (hereinafter referred to as "Plaintiff") is a natural person of majority and a resident and citizen of Macon County, the State of Alabama, and of the United States. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as that term is defined by the FCRA.
4. Defendant RBC Bank (USA) (hereinafter referred to as "RBC" or "Defendant") is a foreign corporation licensed to furnish credit to consumers within the State of Alabama. Defendant is a furnisher of credit as that term is defined within the FCRA.
5. Defendant Cynthia Brown (hereinafter referred to as "Brown" or "Defendant") is a natural person of majority and a resident and citizen of Dallas County, the State of Alabama, and of the United States.
6. Defendant Equifax Information Services, LLC (hereinafter referred to as "Equifax" or "Defendant") is a foreign limited liability company licensed to do business within the State of Alabama. Equifax is a consumer reporting agency, as defined in section 1681a(f) of the FCRA, regularly engaged in the business of assembling, evaluating, and dispersing information concerning consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports, as defined in section 1681a(d) of the FCRA, to third parties.
7. Defendant Trans Union, LLC (hereinafter referred to as "Trans Union" or "Defendant") is a foreign corporation licensed to do business within the State of Alabama. Trans

Union is a consumer reporting agency, as defined in section 1681a(f) of the FCRA, regularly engaged in the business of assembling, evaluating, and dispersing information concerning consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports, as defined in section 1681a(d) of the FCRA, to third parties.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

8. Plaintiff incorporates by reference herein paragraphs one (1) through seven (7).
9. On or around December 4, 2008, Defendant Brown met with Robert L. Davis, President of RBC in Tuskegee, Alabama for the purpose of obtaining a consumer loan.
10. As a result of the aforesaid meeting, Brown executed a Promissory Note, Disclosure, and Security Agreement (hereinafter referred to as “the Note”) in favor of RBC to obtain the sum of \$32,000 at an annual interest rate of 10.368% secured by a “[t]ravel trailer.”
11. However, in lieu of executing the Note in her name, Brown initialed each of the four (4) pages with “CS” and, most disturbingly, signed “Charles Sigler” to the last page thereof. Furthermore, Brown listed the address on the Note as that of her personal residence.
12. Brown lacked the authority, both oral and written, to sign Plaintiff’s name to the Note.
13. Nevertheless, RBC, by, through, and in the presence of Davis, closed the loan and disbursed the proceeds in the amount of \$32,000 to Brown. At all times material and relevant hereto, Davis was an authorized agent, representative, employee, servant or otherwise with the authority to execute loan documents such as the Note on behalf of RBC.

14. In or around February 2009, RBC contacted Plaintiff regarding a late payment on the Note. As a result of such correspondence, Plaintiff began investigating the matter to determine if and when his identity had been stolen.
15. On March 10, 2009, pursuant to the dictates of the FCRA, Plaintiff submitted to RBC a formal written demand both disputing the debt and requesting validation thereof. Such correspondence was submitted via United States Certified Mail to RBC Bank, P.O. Box 830728, Tuskegee, Alabama 36083 and received by an employee thereof named Larry R. Warren on March 11, 2009.
16. However, RBC failed and/or refused to provide to Plaintiff the information contemplated by the FCRA. More specifically, RBC simply ignored Plaintiff's validation request.
17. After failing to receive a response as moreso described *infra*, Plaintiff visited with Davis of RBC in Tuskegee, Alabama, to resolve this matter. During such visit, Davis represented to Plaintiff that Davis met with Brown, assisted Brown with completion of the Note, and permitted Brown to place Plaintiff's signature on the Note. Based upon Davis' representation to Plaintiff, Davis was present when Brown affixed Plaintiff's signature to the Note.
18. Davis represented to Plaintiff that, pursuant to Brown's oral affirmation that she was authorized to place Plaintiff's signature on the Note, Davis allowed Brown to do so. As stated herein, at no time has Plaintiff given Brown the authorization, either oral or written, to place his signature on any document.

19. Furthermore, Davis represented to Plaintiff that, subsequent to execution of the aforesaid Note, Davis loaned Brown approximately \$8,000 of personal money due to Brown's financial needs thus demonstrating the existence of a prior and/or personal relationship between Davis and Brown.
20. Just as RBC failed to follow the reinvestigation procedures elucidated within the FCRA, Equifax and Trans Union failed to either designate Plaintiff's account as having been disputed or remove the same from Plaintiff's credit files as required by the FCRA.
21. Defendants have agreed to and understand they must follow the requirements of the FCRA including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a) 15 U.S.C. § 1681(a)(1)(A) which states, "[a] person shall not furnish any information relating to a consumer to any consumer reporting agency if the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the information is inaccurate."¹
 - b) 15 U.S.C. § 1681(a)(1)(B) which states, "[a] person shall not furnish information relating to a consumer to any consumer reporting agency if -
 - (i) the person has been notified by the consumer, at the address specified by the person for such notices, that specific information is inaccurate; and
 - (ii) the information is, in fact, inaccurate."

¹ As indicated herein, Plaintiff disputed the validity of such indebtedness thus placing Defendants on notice of the false and inaccurate information.

c) 15 U.S.C. § 1681(a)(2) which states, “[a] person who -

(A) regularly and in the ordinary course of business furnishes information to one or more consumer reporting agencies about the person's transactions or experiences with any consumer; and

(B) has furnished to a consumer reporting agency information that the person determines is not complete or accurate, shall promptly notify the consumer reporting agency of that determination and provide to the agency any corrections to that information, or any additional information, that is necessary to make the information provided by the person to the agency complete and accurate, and shall not thereafter furnish to the agency any of the information that remains not complete or accurate.”

(emphasis supplied).

22. In addition, Defendants are aware of and understand they must follow 1681i which states:

(a) Reinvestigations of Disputed Information

(1) Reinvestigation Required

(A) *In general.* Subject to subsection (f), if the completeness or accuracy of any item of information contained in a consumer's file at a consumer reporting agency is disputed by the consumer and the consumer notifies the agency directly, or indirectly through a reseller, of such dispute, the agency shall, free of charge, conduct a reasonable reinvestigation to determine whether the disputed information is inaccurate and record the

current status of the disputed information, or delete the item from the file in accordance with paragraph (5), before the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the agency receives the notice of the dispute from the consumer or reseller.

...

(2) Prompt Notice of Dispute to Furnisher of Information

(A) *In general.* Before the expiration of the 5-business-day period beginning on the date on which a consumer reporting agency receives notice of a dispute from any consumer or a reseller in accordance with paragraph (1), the agency shall provide notification of the dispute to any person who provided any item of information in dispute, at the address and in the manner established with the person. The notice shall include all relevant information regarding the dispute that the agency has received from the consumer or reseller.

(B) *Provision of other information.* The consumer reporting agency shall promptly provide to the person who provided the information in dispute all relevant information regarding the dispute that is received by the agency from the consumer or the reseller after the period referred to in subparagraph (A) and before the end of the period referred to in paragraph (1)(A).

(3) Determination That Dispute Is Frivolous or Irrelevant

(A) *In general.* Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a consumer reporting agency may terminate a reinvestigation of information disputed by a consumer under that paragraph if the agency reasonably determines that the dispute by the consumer is frivolous or irrelevant, including by reason of a failure by a consumer to provide sufficient information to investigate the disputed information.

(B) *Notice of determination.* Upon making any determination in accordance with subparagraph (A) that a dispute is frivolous or irrelevant, a consumer reporting agency shall notify the consumer of such determination not later than 5 business days after making such determination, by mail or, if authorized by the consumer for that purpose, by any other means available to the agency.

(C) *Contents of notice.* A notice under subparagraph (B) shall include

- (i) the reasons for the determination under subparagraph (A); and
- (ii) identification of any information required to investigate the disputed information, which may consist of a standardized form describing the general nature of such information.

(4) *Consideration of consumer information.* In conducting any reinvestigation under paragraph (1) with respect to disputed information in the file of any consumer, the consumer reporting agency shall review and consider all relevant information submitted by the consumer in the period described in paragraph (1)(A) with

respect to such disputed information.

(5) Treatment of Inaccurate or Unverifiable Information

(A) *In general.* If, after any reinvestigation under paragraph (1) of any information disputed by a consumer, an item of the information is found to be inaccurate or incomplete or cannot be verified, the consumer reporting agency shall–

- (i) promptly delete that item of information from the file of the consumer, or modify that item of information, as appropriate, based on the results of the reinvestigation; and
- (ii) promptly notify the furnisher of that information that the information has been modified or deleted from the file of the consumer.

(B) Requirements Relating to Reinsertion of Previously Deleted Material

- (i) *Certification of accuracy of information.* If any information is deleted from a consumer's file pursuant to subparagraph (A), the information may not be reinserted in the file by the consumer reporting agency unless the person who furnishes the information certifies that the information is complete and accurate.
- (ii) *Notice to consumer.* If any information that has been deleted from a consumer's file pursuant to subparagraph (A) is reinserted in the file, the consumer reporting agency shall notify the consumer of the reinsertion in writing not later than 5 business days after the reinsertion or, if

authorized by the consumer for that purpose, by any other means available to the agency.

(iii) *Additional information.* As part of, or in addition to, the notice under clause (ii), a consumer reporting agency shall provide to a consumer in writing not later than 5 business days after the date of the reinsertion

(I) a statement that the disputed information has been reinserted; (II) the business name and address of any furnisher of information contacted and the telephone number of such furnisher, if reasonably available, or of any furnisher of information that contacted the consumer reporting agency, in connection with the reinsertion of such information; and (III) a notice that the consumer has the right to add a statement to the consumer's file disputing the accuracy or completeness of the disputed information.

23. Defendants have failed to follow each and every provision of 15 U.S.C. Section 1681i.
24. Defendants are responsible for the actions of their agents, servants, employees, representatives or otherwise.
25. Defendants know that reporting such false and inaccurate information will defame Plaintiff each time his credit reports are accessed. Because Plaintiff's credit reports have been accessed since such reporting, the aforesaid false information has been published to third parties.

26. Defendants' actions were malicious, wanton, reckless, intentional or willful, and performed with the desire to harm Plaintiff, with the knowledge that their actions would very likely harm Plaintiff, and that their actions were taken in violation of the law.
27. The actions, omissions, misrepresentations, and violations of the FCRA and state law of Defendants, regarding Plaintiff's alleged indebtedness, as described herein, constitute harassment, defamation, invasion of privacy, negligence and the intentional infliction of mental and emotional distress upon Plaintiff, proximately causing Plaintiff to suffer severe mental distress, mental and physical pain, embarrassment, and humiliation of which Plaintiff will in the future continue to suffer.
28. Defendants Equifax and Trans Union have failed to implement and/or follow "reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy" of the information they publish, and continue to publish, in consumer credit reports in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681(e)(b).
29. Furthermore, Defendants Equifax and Trans Union have failed to follow the reinvestigation procedures within the FCRA.
30. The intentional, reckless, and willful violations of the FCRA and state law of Defendants have proximately caused Plaintiff to suffer severe mental distress, mental and physical pain, embarrassment, and humiliation which Plaintiff will in the future continue to suffer.

COUNT ONE
DEFENDANTS RBC, EQUIFAX AND TRANS UNION
VIOLATION OF THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT - 15 U.S.C. § 1681, et seq.

31. Plaintiff incorporates by reference herein paragraphs one (1) through thirty (30).
32. In the entire course of their actions, Defendants willfully and/or negligently violated

multiple provisions of the FCRA in one or more of the following respects:

- a) By willfully and/or negligently failing, in the preparation of the consumer reports concerning Plaintiff, to follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information in the reports as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1681(e)(b);
- b) By willfully and/or negligently failing to comport with reinvestigation procedures listed within 15 U.S.C. § 1681i;
- c) By willfully and/or negligently failing to fulfill their duties as listed within section 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2, *i.e.* reporting information with actual knowledge of errors, reporting information after notice and confirmation of errors, failing to update and/or correct previously reported information determined to be inaccurate or incomplete, failing to provide notice of dispute, and failing to provide notice of closed account;
- c) Defaming Plaintiff by publishing to third parties false information regarding Plaintiff's creditworthiness;
- d) Invading the privacy of Plaintiff; and
- e) Failing in their duty to prevent foreseeable injury to Plaintiff.

33. The foregoing acts and omissions were undertaken by Defendants willfully, intentionally, and knowingly as part of their routine credit reporting and/or credit furnishing business, and in gross reckless disregard of the rights of Plaintiff.

34. As a result of the above violations of the FCRA, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for a

declaratory judgment that Defendants' conduct violated the FCRA, and Plaintiff's actual, compensatory, and statutory damages, if applicable punitive damages, and costs and attorney's fees under the FCRA.

COUNT TWO
DEFENDANTS BROWN AND RBC
NEGLIGENT, RECKLESS AND WANTON CONDUCT

35. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference paragraphs one (1) through thirty-four (34).
36. Defendants' acts, as described herein, were done so negligently and without care or concern for the well-being of Plaintiff.
37. As a proximate consequence of Defendants' negligence, Plaintiff has been caused to suffer severe emotional and mental distress, and Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for actual, compensatory, and punitive damages, costs and attorney's fees, and any other and further relief deemed appropriate by this Court.

COUNT THREE
ALL DEFENDANTS
INVASION OF PRIVACY

38. Plaintiff incorporates by reference herein paragraphs one (1) through thirty-seven (37).
39. Defendants' conduct, as described herein, constitutes an invasion of Plaintiff's privacy in that it intrudes into Plaintiff's private life, publishes private facts regarding Plaintiff, and places Plaintiff in a false light in the eyes of those to whom the publications are made.
40. Defendants' actions were done so maliciously, without privilege, and with a willful intent to injure Plaintiff.

41. As a proximate consequence of Defendants' invasion of Plaintiff's privacy, Plaintiff has been caused to suffer severe emotional and mental distress, and Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for actual, compensatory, and punitive damages, costs and attorney's fees, and any other and further relief deemed appropriate by this Court.

COUNT FOUR
ALL DEFENDANTS
DEFAMATION

42. Plaintiff incorporates by reference herein paragraphs one (1) through forty-one (41).

43. Defendants published, or caused to be published, false information about Plaintiff by reporting to one or more of the CRAs, or other third parties, either a false account or balance.

44. Likewise, Defendants published, or caused to be published, false information about Plaintiff each time Plaintiff's credit reports were accessed – which was the result intended by Defendants.

45. The publications and defamations were done so maliciously, without privilege, and with a willful intent to injure Plaintiff.

46. As a proximate consequence of Defendants' false reporting or publishing, Plaintiff has been caused to suffer severe emotional and mental distress, and Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for actual, compensatory, and punitive damages, costs and attorney's fees, and any other and further relief deemed appropriate by this Court.

COUNT FIVE
ALL DEFENDANTS
INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION

47. Plaintiff incorporates by reference herein paragraphs one (1) through forty-six (46).
48. Defendants intentionally and maliciously misrepresented material facts in that they falsely represented to others that Plaintiff owes money on a fraudulent account.
49. Defendants intend that those who review the credit reports of Plaintiff will rely upon the misrepresentations and suppressions of material fact related to the balance owed in determining Plaintiff's credit worthiness.
50. Defendants intended that the justifiable and reasonable reliance by others would adversely affect Plaintiff.
51. As a proximate consequence of Defendants' intentional misrepresentation, Plaintiff has been caused to suffer severe emotional and mental distress, and Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for actual, compensatory, and punitive damages, costs and attorney's fees, and any other and further relief deemed appropriate by this Court.

COUNT SIX
ALL DEFENDANTS
INTENTIONAL INFILCTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

52. Plaintiff incorporates by reference herein paragraphs one (1) through fifty-one (51).
53. Defendants' conduct, as described herein, was reckless and / or intentional, and performed with disregard for the rights of Plaintiff.
54. As a proximate consequence of Defendants' extreme and outrageous conduct, Plaintiff has been caused to suffer severe emotional, mental and physical distress, and Defendants

are liable to Plaintiff for actual, compensatory, and punitive damages, costs and attorney's fees, and any other and further relief deemed appropriate by this Court.

COUNT SEVEN
DEFENDANT BROWN
CIVIL IDENTITY THEFT

- 55. Plaintiff incorporated by reference herein paragraphs one (1) through fifty-four (54).
- 56. Pursuant to Section 13A-8-199 of the Code of Alabama, "... a victim who has suffered loss as a result of a criminal violation of this article may bring an action in his or her county of residence or any county in which any part of the crime took place, regardless of whether the defendant who committed the criminal violation was ever actually present in that county, against the defendant to recover the following: (1) Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each incident, or three times the actual damages, whichever is greater. (2) Reasonable attorney's fees and court costs."
- 57. As described herein, Brown violated the aforesaid provisions by fraudulently using Plaintiff's identity to obtain a loan in the amount of \$32,000 from RBC.
- 58. As a proximate consequence of Defendants's theft of Plaintiff's identity, Plaintiff has been caused to suffer severe emotional, mental and physical distress, and Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for actual, compensatory, and punitive damages, costs and attorney's fees, and any other and further relief deemed appropriate by this Court.

COUNT EIGHT
DEFENDANT BROWN
FELONIOUS INJURY

- 59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference herein paragraphs one (1) through fifty-eight (58).

60. Pursuant to Section 6-5-370 of the Code of Alabama, “[f]or any injury, either to person or property, amounting to a felony, a civil action may be commenced by the party injured without prosecution of the offender.”
61. Furthermore, pursuant to Section 13A-8-192(b) of the Code of Alabama, “[i]dentity theft in which there is a financial loss of greater than five hundred dollars (\$500) or the defendant has previously been convicted of identity theft constitutes identity theft in the first degree. Identity theft in the first degree is a Class C felony.”
62. As a proximate consequence of Defendant’s theft of Plaintiff’s identity, Plaintiff has been caused to suffer severe emotional, mental and physical distress, and Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for actual, compensatory, and punitive damages, costs and attorney’s fees, and any other and further relief deemed appropriate by this Court.

COUNT NINE
DEFENDANTS BROWN AND RBC
CIVIL CONSPIRACY

63. Plaintiff incorporates by reference herein paragraphs one (1) through sixty-two (62).
64. RBC, by and through its duly authorized representative Davis, knowingly and willingly conspired among and between themselves for the purpose of defrauding Plaintiff of the sum of \$32,000 by their execution of a fraudulent loan application purporting to bear Plaintiff’s signature.
65. As a proximate consequence of Defendants’ conspiracy, Plaintiff has been caused to suffer severe emotional, mental and physical distress, and Defendant is liable to Plaintiff

for actual, compensatory, and punitive damages, costs and attorney's fees, and any other and further relief deemed appropriate by this Court.

COUNT TEN
ALL DEFENDANTS
DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

- 66. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference paragraphs one (1) through sixty-six (66).
- 67. A dispute exists as to whether Defendants have violated the FCRA or state law.
- 68. Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief, a declaratory judgment, and a determination that Defendants violated the FCRA and state law, and Plaintiff is similarly entitled to an order enjoining said acts.
- 69. As a result of Defendants' actions, omissions and violations, Plaintiff is entitled to actual, compensatory, statutory and/or punitive damages, reasonable attorney's fees, and all costs for time lost at work and litigating this matter.
- 70. Defendants' actions, omissions, and violations, as alleged herein, constitute the negligent and intentional infliction of mental and emotional distress upon Plaintiff, proximately causing Plaintiff to suffer great mental distress, mental and physical pain, embarrassment, humiliation, and will in the future to continue to suffer the same.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

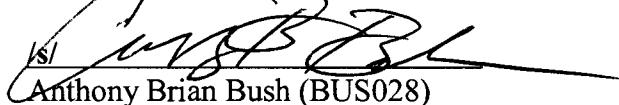
WHEREFORE, THE ABOVE PREMISES CONSIDERED, Plaintiff respectfully prays that judgment be entered against each and every Defendant, jointly and severally, by this Court for the following:

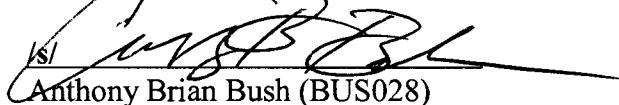
- a) Enter injunctive and corresponding declaratory relief establishing the foregoing

conduct of Defendants to be unlawful, enjoining Defendants from continuing to engage in such conduct, and granting such additional equitable relief as may be appropriate;

- b) Award Plaintiff actual damages;
- c) Award Plaintiff punitive damages;
- d) Award Plaintiff statutory damages where applicable;
- e) Award Plaintiff compensatory damages for mental and emotional distress, humiliation and embarrassment;
- f) Award Plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees and costs of this litigation; and
- g) Grant such other and further relief as this Honorable Court deems just and proper.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this the 29th day of June, 2009.



/s/ 

Anthony Brian Bush (BUS028)

Attorney for Plaintiff

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Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Phone: (334) 263-7733

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Bar Id. #: ASB-7306-A54B

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THE DEFENDANTS MAY BE SERVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

RBC BANK (USA)

c/o CSC Lawyers Incorporating Service, Inc.
150 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

CYNTHIA BROWN
10914 U.S. Highway 80
Tyler, Alabama 36785

EQUIFAX INFORMATION SERVICES, LLC
c/o CSC Lawyers Incorporating Service, Inc.
150 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

TRANS UNION, LLC
c/o Prentice-Hall Corporation System, Inc.
150 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104